

LAW AND ORDER

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No. 10



Painting windows is a traditional Hallowe'en mischief. These boys were caught and punishment they were ordered to wash their handiwork away. An officer stands as they fulfill the directive. This happened in Norristown, Pa.

Guest Editorial

Theodore R. McKeldin
Governor of Maryland

The "Staggering" Problem and the Alcometer

Foe of Hijackers:

The Truck Burglar Alarm
by Robert Eckhouse

Weapon-Wise Ballistics

Red On Black

An Equipment Story

Modern Self Defense

Part fifteen on the
subject of Jiu-Jitsu

GUEST EDITORIAL

Theodore R. McKeldin

A POLICEMAN SHOULD be a friendly fellow—social-minded, sociable and talkative. The silent, sullen, surly officer of the law, who gives the impression of suspecting all his fellow citizens, does not inspire respect for the statutes.

Ours is not a police Nation or a police State. Yours should not—and must not—be a police County, City or Town.

This you must always bear in mind: as a police officer in an American community, you do not possess authority over the people. You have instead that greater authority—the authority *of* the people—granted and prescribed by the people for the general welfare.

You are a public servant—but you are far more than just that. You are a citizen in whom your neighbors have placed a special trust. You are an important personage on your beat—whether that beat be a few urban blocks, a whole city, a town, a county or an entire state.

You can best insure your continued importance and your usefulness by taking a prominent part in the affairs of your community—by being close to the people—by knowing them well and letting them know that you are on their side.

None of this is meant to advocate maudlin softness toward crime. I don't have to tell you it is your duty to pursue the person who has committed a crime until you have him in custody. It is then your obligation to present the charges against him, clearly, in full, but without embellishment. It is your job to see that the person proved dangerous to society is isolated from society so far as it is within your authority to do so.

But you have an even greater responsibility than that of apprehending those who have committed crimes. You have the responsibility for preventing the commission of crime. You have the high obligation of keeping the people of your bailiwick—your friends—particularly the young—from becoming enemies of society. You have the grand opportunity for teaching them trust in the law and respect for it.

In Maryland, I am happy to say, our law enforcement officers have an excellent record in this regard, generally speaking.

While I was Mayor of Baltimore, many major projects were started—airport, water supply, schools, health centers, playgrounds and others. We rewrote and modernized the entire fundamental law of the city—its Charter. But there is nothing that happened in that Administration that gives me more pride than the launching of the Police Boys' Clubs.

Those Clubs have a magnificent record. They not only have kept boys busy in healthful, wholesome sport and companionship, but have also brought the boys into close contact with humaneness, good fellowship and under-



Governor of Maryland

standing of which policemen are so commendably capable. They have taught respect for the law through the representatives of the law.

Since the Clubs were started, many of the original members have grown into young manhood—and I know they are better men because of the Clubs. I am sure that some of them have been saved from criminal pursuits.

That is why I urge all police and law enforcement officers who can do so to be active in community affairs—to talk when possible before service clubs and other organizations—to state your problems and ask the help of your fellow citizens. For policemen who have the time, there is wonderful opportunity to build understanding of and respect for the law through Boy Scout work, YMCA participation, church work and other such activities.

A policeman in Baltimore County has done a wonderful job in saving lives in traffic and, at the same time, showing what a fine fellow the average policeman really is through his frequent appearances before school groups.

There are good chances for discussing on television and radio public service programs the common traffic violations and other minor infractions of the law which many people may not realize they are making.

I know many of you are doing a lot of wonderful things and performing a lot of wonderful services in your communities in addition to apprehending criminals. I urge you to publicize those things and exchange information among yourselves on your projects and your accomplishments.

Remember that, above all else, you are citizens of a *free* land—and very important citizens at that.

News & Notes

Two Cities Get Rid of "Ringers"

In an effort to prevent the practice of ringing in someone else to take part in civil service examinations, Philadelphia and Detroit have put safeguards into effect, according to the *Civil Service Assembly*. In Philadelphia, the candidates' fingerprints are recorded twice—once before they take the written test and again before they have their physical examination.

In Detroit, each applicant must put down certain information about himself that only he would be apt to know—such as, the maiden name of his mother, the date of his discharge from armed service, previous addresses, and so forth.

New Courses Announced

A press release from the Traffic Institute announces that a two-weeks college-level training for driver improvement personnel will be offered this fall at four universities by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

The courses in "Post Licensing Control and Driver Improvement" are open to driver licensing administrators, supervisory personnel, hearing and reviewing officers and other personnel who deal with problem drivers. They will be held at the University of California, San Francisco, Cal., from Sept. 13 to 24; at Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., from Oct. 4 to 15; at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 1 to 12, and at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Nov. 29 to Dec. 10.

New Aids for Motorists

Colored signs are being tried in three Washington cities in an effort to help out-of-town motorists find their way through congested areas, reports the *American Public Works Association*. Route-markers are colored to indicate the direction the route follows. Thus, drivers find their colors—orange for northbound routes, green for southbound, brown for eastbound, and blue for westbound—and then follow the signs painted in the color that matches the direction they want to go.

Bilingual Parking Meters

Montreal, Que., is the first North American community to install two-language parking meters, according to the *National Institute of Municipal Clerks*. Four experimental models were set up on Chaboillez Square, with the message inscribed in both French and English.

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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BPA



The "Staggering" Problem and the Alcometer

. . . Staff Written

A MAN STAGGERED away from a tavern toward his car which was parked a few feet down the street. Fumbling with his keys, he managed to get them into the door lock, and with a number of difficult maneuvers, he opened the door. He slid into the driver's seat behind the wheel. Before he could start the car, a patrolman, who had witnessed the scene, approached the open window and said, "You're not going to drive in that condition, are you?" The drunk gazed at him indignantly, "Well," he lisped, "You sh-ertainly don't think I'm in any con-dish-un to walk?"

This story opened a lecture given by Rev. John L. McNulty, President of Seton Hall University, at the New Jersey Chiefs of Police Association's 1954 Conference at Spring Lake, N. J. Although the substance of his talk, titled "The Alcoholic," was the grim and serious problem of the excess drinker, Rev. McNulty lightened his opening with a laugh.

The alcoholic is a desperately sick man and may be likened to the drug addict; both are victims of enslaving habits. While it is illegal to possess and use drugs, it is not illegal to drink or possess liquor. The difficulty with the liquor user begins when his actions disturb the rights or endanger the safety of others. For safety reasons, it is illegal to operate a vehicle while under the influence of liquor. This violation is a primary concern of many communities.

Because there are more than a dozen physical ailments that appear to be intoxication, the use of a chemical test to determine intoxication removes the hazard of guesswork. In recent years, "breath testers" which do not register the amount of alcohol consumed, but rather accurately register the concentration of alcohol in the blood at the time of the test, have come into prominence. Communities are finding that in spite of the apparently high initial cost of the machines, revenues from fines and the prevention of guilty parties from being set free to repeat the offense soon make chemical testers a good investment for law and order.

In a previous issue of *LAW AND ORDER* (January 1953), we discussed the Harger Drunk-o-meter and gave a resume of its history and operation. Since that time chemical tests for drunken drivers have been gaining favor throughout the country. This past year a law was passed in New York State making refusal to submit to a chemical breath test grounds for suspending a driver's license. This law was revoked later by a Supreme Court decision; but chemical tests continue to be used on a voluntary basis and are responsible for an increased number of convictions on charges of driving while under the influence of alcohol.

Three proven chemical testers that utilize the breath to determine the percentage of alcohol present in the blood, are called the Alcometer, the Drunkometer, and the Intoximeter. All three have been evaluated by the "Committee On Tests for Intoxication," a branch of the National Safety Council and declared acceptable.

In this issue we will acquaint you with the Alcometer, which is a chemical, analytical device designed to operate automatically upon a sample of breath and record the percentage of alcohol in the blood directly. The scientific ratio between the weight of alcohol in a liter of breath and a liter of blood has been predetermined. It is this ratio that makes it possible to analyse the alcohol vapor content in a breath sample as a reliable measure of blood-alcohol content.

The actual development of the machine has been under the direction of Dr. Frederick G. Keys, who was assisted by the late Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, former Dean of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University and by Dr. Leon Greenberg and his staff at the Yale School of Alcoholic Studies. Dr. Greenberg conceived the idea of the Alcometer.

Because the Alcometer is not a complicated instrument



Left: An Alcometer demonstration at the Mitchell Air Base Field on Long Island, N. Y.



Right: Mrs. Emily Kubik, biochemist, taking Ph of indicator solution.

to operate, it can be used in the field. It takes less than an hour for an officer to learn how to administer the test and read the results. The Alcometer has a dial to register the percentage of alcohol in the blood. In simple terms, the reading is obtained when the machine automatically measures a small volume of breath and passes it over hot iodine pentoxide. This substance oxidizes the alcohol, and the iodine is set free by the process in an

exact amount determined by the quantity of alcohol present.

The iodine is then carried into a tube containing a solution of starch and potassium iodine, where a blue color is produced. The intensity of the color depends on the amount of alcohol in the breath sample. The intensity of color is measured by a system of two photo cells: devices which give an electrical response in relation to the intensity of light falling on the cells. It is this response, conditioned by the amount of light, which penetrates the blue starch solution and actuates the meter on the Alcometer.

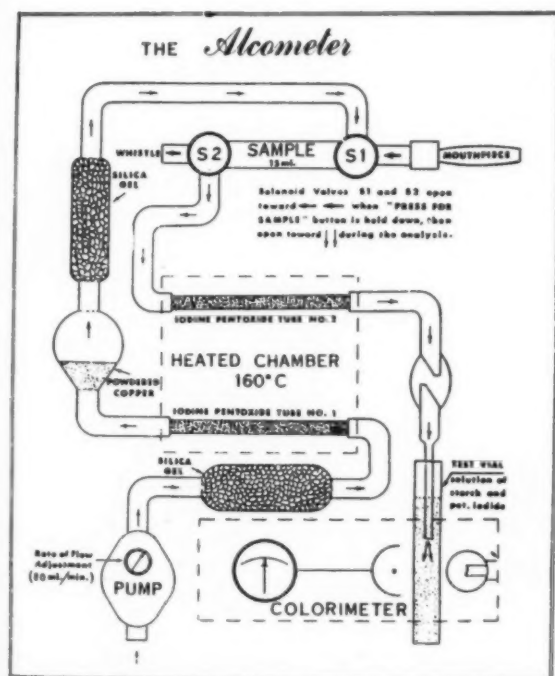
Since the factor of human error is almost completely eliminated the accuracy and reliability of the machine are high. Naturally, there are steps that the operator must take, such as pushing a button or inserting a vial, but if he makes a mistake, the machine simply will not operate.

It should be remembered that the Alcometer does not determine whether a man is drunk or not; all the chemical test can do is indicate the percentage of alcohol in the blood at the time the test is administered. The National Safety Council and the American Medical Association have studied the affects of alcohol in the blood and have determined the danger line for safety. Their findings are as follows:

"1. Below 0.05 per cent alcohol in the blood, no influence by alcohol within the meaning of the law.

2. Between 0.05 and 0.15 per cent, a liberal, wide-zone, alcoholic influence usually is present; but the courts of law are advised to consider the behavior of the individual and circumstance leading to making the arrest in handing down a decision.

3. 0.15 per cent, definite influence of 'under the influence' since every individual with this concentration would have lost to a measurable extent some of the clearness of intellect and control of himself that he would normally possess."



Schematic Drawing
Chemical-Heating-Optical System
Courtesy of
Lt. Robert F. Borkenstein
Indiana State Police Laboratory

EVER SINCE the end of World War II, the use of truck transportation for hauling goods of all types has increased immeasurably so that there are now approximately 10 million commercial motor vehicles operating on the nation's streets and highways. As their use has grown there has naturally come a sharp upsurge in truck cargo thefts and hijackings.

Estimates of the take from this type of crime run as high as 100 million dollars a year. These include thefts from all types of commercial motor vehicles, such as the contract carrier, and trucks that are owned by shippers and manufacturers or leased by them. It also includes thefts of goods from local pickup and delivery vehicles, such as those used by cleaning establishments, local department stores, appliance dealers and thousands of others.

A truck today, therefore, represents an extremely valuable "mobile warehouse" where the goods are already packaged and ready to be sold. Consequently, it has developed into one of the most lucrative types of crime in the country.

According to the Cargo Protection Bureau, an information service which analyzes reports from insurance companies, law enforcement agencies and others interested in truck cargo theft prevention, the most vulnerable target is the unattended parked vehicle. The overwhelming majority of truck cargo thefts takes place, the Bureau reports, when a unit is left standing on the street, in a parking lot, around a terminal, or in front of depots or warehouses. The Hollywood pattern, wherein a vehicle is attacked on a lonely country road, practically never happens today. Most of the thefts take place in metropolitan areas and in the city limits of towns, villages and populated centers.

Since the major cities attract especially valuable truckloads in considerable quantity, they naturally rank highest as sources for this type of crime. Nevertheless, thefts of cargo from vehicles are reported from smaller communities all over the country, the Bureau states. People are so used to trucking operations, it points out, that they do not take any special notice of vehicles being unloaded on city streets. In addition, "drops" where "hot" merchandise may be left

are most frequently and conveniently located in garages, stores and lofts right in the heart of some city area.

There are still some instances of hijacking that involve rough tactics or threat of force. Most of these, however, the Bureau reports, are in the minority and account for a very tiny proportion of the total number of truck cargo thefts. In such instances, the usual pattern is for the thieves to stop a truck at an intersection and remove the driver at gunpoint. One of their men then takes over the vehicle and drives it to the "drop". Confederates usually blindfold the driver and take him away in their car. He is driven around for a few hours while the cargo is transferred and then generally let loose. After the goods have been removed, the stolen truck is abandoned in some out-of-the-way place.

A large number of the attacks made on truck cargoes are the work of highly skilled professionals. The thieves spot the vehicles and note the contents and their value long before any theft attempt is made. They may even line up a buyer for the goods before the actual hijacking is pulled off. In such instances, the jobs are "cased" so carefully that the habits of the trucking personnel are noted and the "job" is executed at the precise moment when the least amount of danger exists for the thieves.

In earlier years the favorite targets for truck cargo thieves consisted of liquor, cigarettes and clothing. Today's truck cargo thieves and hijackers have widened this list considerably so that while these items are still among the favorites, they are also preying on vehicles hauling electrical appliances, radio and TV sets, photographic equipment and supplies, all types of textiles and clothing from hosiery to bales of cloth, dairy products, meats, frozen and canned goods, jewelry, furs, sewing machines and an ever-widening

Foe of Hijackers:

By **ROBERT ECKHOUSE**

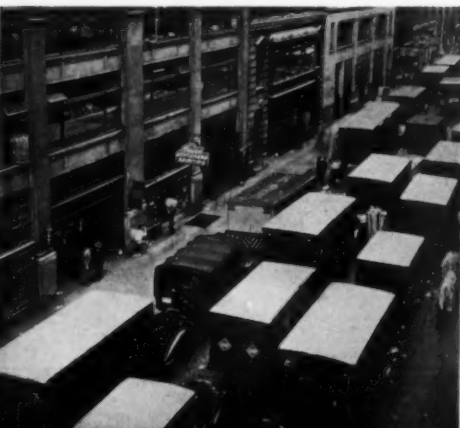
list of general merchandise.

The decline in truck cargo thievery and hijacking of liquor and cigarettes, particularly those carried by the over-the-road vehicles, has largely been due to the truck burglar alarm system, which insurance companies consider the principal deterrent to this type of crime. This should be of considerable interest to all personnel in the law enforcement field, because these devices are being installed on more and more vehicles throughout the country and have proven to be extremely effective protection.

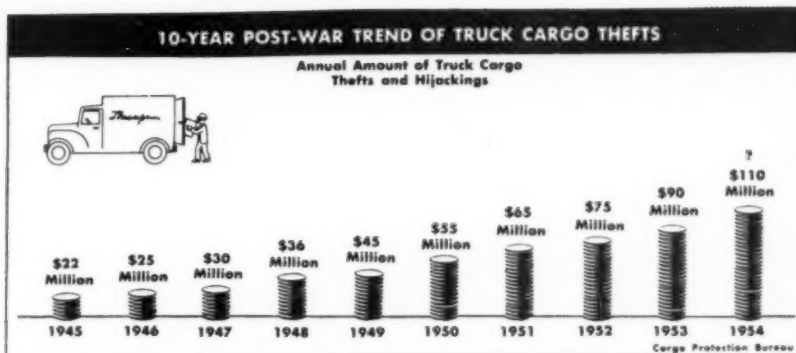
Babaco Alarm Systems, Inc., whose headquarters are in New York City, is a pioneer and the leader in this field. It has thousands of installations on commercial vehicles operating all over the country. Insurance companies generally encourage their assureds to install these devices on vehicles carrying valuable merchandise by offering a lower insurance rate when this equipment is used. In addition, many shippers who use contract carriers insist that their goods be hauled by vehicles equipped with truck burglar alarm systems. This gives them an added safeguard to assure prompt and safe delivery, and also protects their own insurance policy.

Babaco's systems are leased and the company maintains installation and servicing agencies in over a hundred key locations throughout the country. Initially, the Babaco people sold their burglar alarm system outright, but insurance companies found that users could not be depended upon to maintain and service the equipment properly. Consequently, Babaco, which began its operations in 1931, has taken over the entire supervision of its own equipment.

The principle of the burglar alarm system is, of course, to frighten away any would-be thief or hijacker. Each system is custom-made to fit the particular truck and its operating require-



The Truck Burglar Alarm



ments. All Babaco systems are rigidly tested and inspected and approved by Underwriter's Laboratories. They must meet the highest type of requirements and are scientifically engineered so that they can withstand the type of road conditions and other situations that a motor truck vehicle encounters in its daily operations.

On trailers, the Babaco system is operated along the "seal load" principle. This means that the alarm on a trailer is set at one terminal and cannot be unset until it reaches its destination. The driver does not carry a key for the alarm and cannot, therefore, be made to turn it off, even if he is intimidated.

In addition, the Babaco system includes a "parker" device, which gives the trucker protection when the trailer is detached from the tractor. The driver sets the "parker" alarm with a special key. Any attempt by an unauthorized person to move the trailer or haul it away, will set off the siren.

When the alarm sounds it means only one thing—call for help. Law enforcement officers have frequently found this to be a valuable aid in apprehending thieves, because when they hear the siren go off they can get to the scene quickly and perhaps make an arrest.

The trailer alarm is housed in a specially designed tamperproof steel box which also contains an independent 12-volt battery for sounding the siren. The siren is a special type and has particularly long-range audibility. When set off it will sound continuously for several hours.

Incidentally, Jack Seide, President of Babaco Alarm Systems, points out that his company has been conducting

an educational and informational program directed at law enforcement personnel throughout the country in order that they may understand the operation and use of the truck burglar alarm system and will be able to respond properly when these calls for help are set off.

Babaco representatives have made demonstrations and talks before law enforcement groups in many parts of the country and a number of police officers and others have visited Babaco's headquarters. In addition, whenever Babaco exhibits at a businessmen's convention of some sort, local law enforcement officers are invited to see a demonstration and look over the equipment. Mr. Seide suggests that any law enforcement groups that might like to have talks and demonstrations by Babaco representatives contact the company at its New York headquarters, 723 Washington Street, New York 14. Sometimes, he stated, trucking companies who use our equipment also demonstrate the device before local police groups and these companies can also be contacted if these groups would like to see exactly how the equipment operates.

Explanatory literature and other helpful information is also available upon request at Babaco headquarters and law enforcement individuals and groups are urged to contact Babaco, Mr. Seide said, whenever they have questions or seek information on the subject of truck cargo thefts and hijackings.

In addition to the Babaco trailer burglar alarm system already explained, other Babaco units protect all truck doors and points of entry. The "parker" device (on trucks, not

trailers) is arranged so that any attempt to haul or drive the vehicle away (even if the ignition is defeated) will not only set off the siren, but will stall the engine. Some systems are also equipped with a special coded push button device installed inside the truck's cab. This provides full protection when the driver must make frequent stops for deliveries and pickups.

The keys and the locks for the Babaco systems are specially made, as are all the major parts of the system. Babaco maintains an engineering and testing laboratory which checks conditions affecting operation of the various systems and keeps up to date on techniques used by the crooks in this field. Frequently Babaco systems are installed on special vehicles like mobile art museums, various types of exhibits and displays, traveling banks, stores, service units and collection agencies. Babaco systems were also employed to protect vehicles hauling material used in connection with the development of the atomic bomb during the war, even though these vehicles also had special guards.

Law enforcement personnel are urged to become acquainted with the operation of these systems, as they are becoming more and more a part of the equipment required in trucking operations. It is not claimed that they make it impossible to steal cargo from motor vehicles, but it is recognized that the psychological effect of the warning signs on the truck and the loud noise which greets a thief when he attempts to break into a vehicle or take it away, is so overpowering that the probability of a successful attack is very unlikely.

Left: The engineering of the alarm systems enable them to meet all types of road conditions.

Middle: Pick up and delivery trucks are the chief target of hijackers.

Right: The driver sets the alarm after trailer is loaded and then leaves key with dispatcher.

Right page: Law enforcement educational program is conducted throughout the country.



"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law

Place of Crime

The evidence disclosed that an automobile was stolen from a Jack Kimsey in Fulton County and that it was located in the defendant's possession in Cherokee County. At the time it was recovered, the automobile had its serial number removed and the motor number changed.

Defendant was tried in the Superior Court of Fulton County under an indictment charging him, in the first count, with larceny of an automobile and, in the second count, with receiving stolen goods. He was acquitted on the first count and convicted on the second.

At the time of his arrest, the defendant stated that he had borrowed the motor vehicle from one Gene Wyatt of West End but inquiries by police officers indicated that no such person was known there. At the trial, the defendant, who was an automobile mechanic, said that Wyatt had left the car with him for the purpose of having work done on it and, in addition, gave him permission to use it during this period.

Officer Freeman of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation testified that the defendant, when questioned as to where he had received the automobile from Wyatt, told him he was coming towards Atlanta across the bridge and received it on "this side of the river." This point, the officer said, would be in Fulton County.

On appeal, the defendant attacked the proof presented at the trial as to the place where the offense had been committed. The Court of Appeals of Georgia affirmed the judgment.

"A statement by a defendant to a witness, during the investigation of a case, that he committed the act upon which the offense is predicated at a certain geographically located spot, plus the testimony of the witness that such spot is in the county of the court taking jurisdiction of the case, is sufficient proof of venue where there are no circumstances tending to prove that the venue was in fact in some other county."

Circumstantial Evidence

The indictment charged that William Allen did "manufacture and sell a quantity of alcoholic liquor" and by a separate count charged that Sam Scott did "counsel, hire, procure, aid and abet the said William Allen to do and commit the said misdemeanor."

Both defendants were found guilty and sentenced to a year in jail.

Evidence for the state indicated that Scott was steward of the K. of P. Club in Charleston, West Virginia, and that Allen was also employed at that club. Duvois Jacobs, not then a member of the Charleston Police Department, but who was acting at the instance of the city police, visited the club and purchased a pint of liquor from Charlotte Morgan, who was working there. Neither Allen nor Scott was present at any time while Jacobs was there on this particular visit.

Jacobs bought a drink of whiskey from Allen on each of two subsequent visits but Scott was not present on either occasion. The fourth time, however, Jacobs purchased and drank a bottle of beer, and heard Scott "issuing orders to Allen, who was a bartender at that time, to give one of the customers who was there at the time a drink," and saw "Allen give him a drink of whiskey," but did not see the customer or any other person pay for it.

On the basis of information obtained by Jacobs, a search warrant was obtained and a search of the club premises was made by officers of the city police department. Certain liquors in bottles, sealed and unsealed, glasses and other articles commonly used in serving liquors were found. At the trial, Allen testified that the liquor and other articles found at the club were kept there by certain members for their personal use, and were so used.

The sufficiency of the evidence to support the verdict of guilty against Scott was questioned on appeal. The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia affirmed as to Allen but set the verdict aside as to Scott and awarded him a new trial.

The court held that the fact that on one occasion Scott requested Allen to serve a customer a drink of whiskey did not establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Allen was under the direct control of Scott.

"Such facts of themselves do not necessarily infer unlawful sale. Standing alone, they are as consistent with innocence as with guilt.

"To convict on circumstantial evidence alone, it should to a moral certainty exclude every hypothesis but that of guilt; and circumstantial evidence should always be scanned with caution."

Character Evidence

Defendant was convicted of illegally possessing and controlling spirits and alcohol which did not bear the tax stamp as required by statute.



Sheriff E. L. Hatton and Deputy Sheriff Gordon Woods located two jugs of whiskey in some woods a short distance from where the defendant lived. The officers concealed themselves and, after waiting for some time, the defendant arrived by car. He carried a pint bottle to where the jugs were hidden.

The officers "raised up" just as the defendant raised one jug of whiskey to his mouth and began drinking. He threw the jug into the road and Deputy Sheriff Woods retrieved it. The second jug was between the defendant's feet.

Defendant at the trial admitted having gone to this particular spot where the whiskey was found but said he went there to pour some of it into a bottle to take to a sick friend.

On appeal, the defendant maintained that the trial court erred in admitting his conversations with the sheriff on the ground that it put his character in evidence. The Sheriff testified he told defendant that it appeared to him that he would want to "stay out of trouble" and that he was in a "good way to go back" to the federal penitentiary.

The Court of Appeals of Georgia affirmed the judgment, holding that the conversations were properly admitted as being a response to character testimony which had been given by the defendant. It said that the defendant injected his character in issue when he testified that he was not "now" in the liquor business.

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Law and Order



Conduct In Court

... Staff Written

An Officer is often required to devote a portion of his working day testifying in court. His testimony is important to his municipality and frequently it is a deciding weight in the scales of justice.

It may be said that there is no need to remind an officer how he should conduct himself in a court of law. If he observes the simple etiquette of good behavior, that is all that is necessary. Certainly no officer consciously behaves poorly in court, but there are times when his "natural" behavior is open to criticism. A court of justice is a place of dignity; from it issues decisions which can change the course of human life.

The writer heard Sheriff Charles C. McClusky, Jr., of Chautauqua County, N. Y., lecture on the subject of conduct in court. To vividly impress the group with what **not** to do in court, he acted the part of an officer called to the witness stand. He acted as naturally as possible with no intent for comedy; yet every action was so magnified that no one could mistake the characteristics and mannerisms he was stressing.

Disarranging his tie so that it was slightly askew, he answered to his name with, "Yep . . . here I am." Chewing gum vigorously, he grinned slyly at a friend in the jury box. As the clerk was swearing him in, he let his eyes rove all over the courtroom, and before the man finished the "Do you swear to tell the truth . . ." he said, "Yeah, I do," in a tone that said, "Come on let's get on with the show." He slouched in the witness chair with one leg resting on the knee of the other, his bare shins showing. With one hand he waved and said, "Hi, Walt," to the man on the bench.

His answers to the questions asked him by the attorney revealed his attitude which seemed to be, "It's in the bag. The criminal is guilty. This court procedure is just a formality." When asked the crucial question, "Is this the gun?" he replied, without even inspecting or seeing it at close range, "Yeah, that's it all right." He swaggered down from the stand with a knowing wink at the jury box.

The performance by the sheriff was, of course, greatly exaggerated. No one would believe that any officer could possibly conduct himself in such a manner. Yet, the skit served to point out areas of misconduct that anyone could be guilty of, without being aware of his faults. When a person is on the witness stand, he is the center of attraction. The smallest evidence of faulty conduct is often magnified and opened to criticism by those watching the trial.

An officer should always look his best when he is called to court. With his shoes shined, his tie straightened, his clothing pressed and his hair neatly combed, he is a good representative of law enforcement. His appearance reflects not only his own character, but that of his department's as well.

When called to the witness stand, the officer walks quietly forward and gives his undivided attention to the clerk as he is sworn in. He seats himself comfortably in the chair, with his hands resting in his lap—not crossed in front of his chest or casually on the back of his chair. His body is slightly turned toward the jury; yet, he is in a position to give his attention to the judge if need be. Even though he may be a lifelong friend of the judge and several of his schoolmates are on the jury, he is not "familiar" with anyone in court.

He answers the questions asked him in a clear voice, so that the jury does

not have to strain to hear what he is saying. The officer must never "guess" or "surmise." He must keep strictly to the facts, as he knows them.

One very important point for the officer to remember is that he should **never** volunteer information while he is on the witness stand. An attorney generally builds up his case carefully, step by step. Any extraneous information that is suddenly offered in the officer's testimony can "wreck" the effect the attorney is working toward and can ruin a case. Sometimes it can be the cause of a mistrial.

Here are a few rules worth remembering:

Don't argue. If you are contradicted and an attempt is made to draw you into an unfavorable light, remain calm and courteous.

Don't be taken in or impressed by either attorneys or by previous testimony.

Don't answer any question until you are sure you understand it.

If you have any doubt about the answer to a question, admit it truthfully. Don't try to bluff.

Become familiar with the rules of evidence and you will help yourself, the attorney, and the man on trial to see that justice is carried out.

For references see:

"Notes On Evidence," LAW AND ORDER, March, 1953, page 10.

"Police Handbook on Evidence," Franklin M. Kreml, Northwestern University Press.

"Handbook of Criminal Investigation," Col. M. A. Fitzgerald, Chapter XV, The Scientific Evaluation of Evidence, pp. 191-198.

Psychiatric Examination Given to Police Applicants

A number of cities, including Philadelphia, are using psychiatric tests to weed out persons who are emotionally (Continued on Page 11)

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE #43 ON READERS SERVICE CARD



by David O. Moreton

BALLISTICS

During the past several months I have had a number of questions asked of me in the field of Ballistics. In order for me to satisfactorily answer these questions it will be necessary to begin with the basic definitions of some ballistic terms. As we progress in succeeding articles I will expand upon these definitions and give additional ones.

What is Ballistics? Upon examination we find that Webster's Dictionary tells us that "Ballistics is the science which studies the laws governing the motion of projectiles shot from artillery or firearms, or (ballistics of bombs) of bombs dropped from aircraft". The word ballistic is derived from the Latin ballista which stems from the Greek ballein, to throw. A ballista was an ancient military engine, often shaped like a cross bow, for hurling large missiles at an angle.

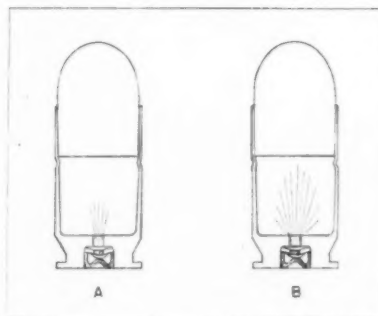
INTERIOR BALLISTICS

Ballistics is divided into two sections, each highly specialized and equally important, interior and exterior ballistics. **Interior Ballistics** is concerned with the motion of the projectile while still within the barrel of the gun or artillery piece. An elaboration of the interior ballistic definition shows that the following factors must be taken into consideration: bullet fit, friction, erosion or wear, ignition and burning of the powder charge, velocity, rifling, recoil, vibration, strength and fit of the parts. The study of Interior Ballistics is one of fractional-second movement occurring in less than hundredths of a second, starting after the squeezing of the trigger which releases the sear and the hammer drops hitting the cartridge primer. This fractional-second interval is referred to in practice as the "Lock Time," one of three such fractional-second intervals, the second being "Ignition Time."

"Ignition Time" is that period in which the primer being struck by the hammer is exploded and the flash caused by this explosion ignites the powder charge. It is obvious that slow ignition or poor ignition would cause variations in velocity because of incomplete combustion and result in poor accuracy and even in some cases a hang fire. In the drawing (Number 1.) you see a typical cartridge case showing A poor ignition and B perfect ignition.

Since during the "Ignition Time" of interior ballistics the primer plays

such an important part, it is understandable why if the primer is faulty or of insufficient strength the result will not be satisfactory. The primer to perform to the satisfaction of both the shooter and ballisticians must be efficient and this efficiency depends upon the heat and volume of the flame generated by the exploding primer compound. A different primer is required to meet the requirements of each type, kind and granulation of powder to be ignited. The primer also must provide a large enough flash for the volume of the powder charge, and for the size and shape of the cartridge case's interior. Equally important is the size of the vent hole in the primer pocket.



The flame of the primer explosion should be of sufficient volume and strength to ignite simultaneously all of the powder charge within the case. To do this the primer's explosive flame should fill, as completely as possible, all of the space not occupied by the powder charge. The larger the charge, the stronger the primer required. Generally fine grained and Nitroglycerin powders ignite easier and require a less powerful primer; conversely coarse grained and Nitro-cellulose powders require stronger primers. Pistol cartridges require less powerful primers than do rifle cartridges. A **WARNING:** Rifle primers such as the Winchester 120 are dangerous in pistol cartridges (reloaders note) giving erratic, high and dangerous pressures and the resultant accuracy is poor.

Properly ignited the powder charge burns faster and faster generating gas and pressure. As combustion progresses the pressure increases and increases, forcing the bullet forward and the case outward against the sides of the chamber. The bullet once free of the crimp and friction-tight grip of the case moves forward into the bore of the barrel sealing the gases within

the case and cartridge chamber and bore. Some gases do escape because of the fractional-second lapse between the seating of the bullet in the bore and the time it leaves the case.

The third fractional-second period of Interior ballistics is called "Barrel Time" and concerns that period during which the bullet is being pushed down the bore of the gun by the pressure generated by the gas of the burning powder. "Barrel Time" is the time during which the bullet receives, or has imparted to it, its initial velocity. This velocity is measured at the muzzle and is of course called Muzzle Velocity. Assuming that a bullet has a muzzle velocity of 2800 feet per second and that we have a barrel length of one foot, we know that at 2800 feet per second muzzle velocity the bullet will travel through the barrel (theoretically) in 1/2800 of a second.

Actually it does not achieve this velocity until it reaches the muzzle thus the barrel time would be half of 1/2800 or 1/1400, since in the barrel the bullet starts from the chamber at rest and attains full velocity at the muzzle. This barrel time can be expressed as a fraction if you like or .0014 seconds.

However, this is not quite correct since the pressure behind the bullet is steadily increasing as the bullet progresses down the barrel. Thus if we analyze this motion we find that the bullet velocity increases faster (from rest) in the breech half of the barrel than it does in the muzzle end of the barrel. If the velocity is plotted mathematically the result would be a parabola that shows that the average velocity would be $(\frac{2}{3})$ two thirds of the final velocity or muzzle velocity. This shows that the velocity is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 2800 feet per second or 1867 feet per second. Then the time in the barrel would be 1/1867th. of a second or about a half of a thousandth of a second.

Take an actual pistol cartridge, the .45 Colt Auto Cartridge that has a low muzzle velocity of 810 feet per second. This cartridge fired from a regulation .45 Automatic with a 5 inch barrel would result in a barrel time of .00077 of a second. This low figure is of course a result of the 5" barrel. The barrel time decreases as the length of the barrel decreases.

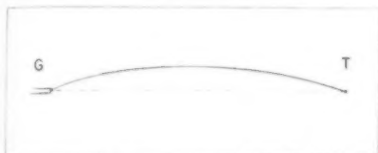
We find that if we total all of these fractional second periods that occur during the interior ballistic phase of ballistics that they average from a little below .00317 of a second up to .00697 of a second. These figures apply to both handguns and rifles.

EXTERIOR BALLISTICS

Exterior Ballistics is the phase of ballistics that deals with the projectile in flight or its flight from the gun muzzle until it hits a target or until it strikes the ground; the flight of all types of projectiles, bullets, rocks, baseballs or any object that can be

thrown or projected through the air. Over short ranges these objects travel a rather straight line. However, as we try to throw or shoot further we have to throw or shoot upward at a slight angle and then the object curves upward in its flight until it reaches the highest point of its flight and then it starts downward until it hits its target or the ground.

All projectiles in their flight through the air are effected by two major forces: force of gravity and the re-



sistance of the air. The path of flight of a projectile through the air is called its Trajectory. We know that an object that is unsupported in the air drops to the ground, a baseball or rock released at shoulder height drops to our feet. If a bullet of the same weight as the baseball or rock left the muzzle at the same instant as you released or dropped the baseball or rock, both the bullet and the baseball or rock would both reach the ground at the same time.

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In drawing number 2 I have illustrated what would happen to an object, in our case a bullet, fired in a vacuum without the effect of gravity. The dotted line shows the path from point "G" the gun to point "T" the target. In the vacuum the bullet would travel in a straight line at a uniform velocity. However, in the air its flight (the solid line) is a curve with a decreasing velocity. This curve is due to the resistance of the air (decreasing velocity) and gravity of the earth pulling the bullet down.

(To Be Continued)

Applicants

(Continued from Page 9)

unsuited for police work, reports the Civil Service Assembly.

The simple standard used by ten qualified psychiatrists is, "Would I want this man guarding my home and my family?" Of the 560 candidates examined at the first use of this program, 25 were referred for a second examination, and only about 12 were finally rejected on psychological grounds.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE #53 ON READERS SERVICE CARD

Modern Self Defense

By R. H. Sigward



NOTE: This is the fifteenth in a series of articles written for LAW AND ORDER by R. H. Sigward, formerly instructor of the U. S. Air Force Military Police, and now director of the Sigward Health Studios, 139 W. 54th Street, New York City.

Handbag Snatch

91-1. The culprit reaches with his right hand for your handbag.

91-2. Turn on your left foot. Reach back with your right hand and seize his wrist.

You are simply going to let your pocket-book drop, because you will need both hands. It is no good trying to hang onto it because if you don't break up this attack, the thief will get it anyway. Besides, he may grab it with his other hand, thus he will be too occupied to retaliate, but move fast.

91-3. Twist his wrist and keep turning

91-4. Till you stand in back of him. With edge of your free hand apply blow just above his elbow.

91-5. Seize his wrist with both hands and apply Wrist Bar. (See Key No. 30.) Step on the back of his right calf to hold him down until reinforcements arrive.

Handbag Snatch

In this different version of a bag-snatch, it can be pointed out that the lady is not holding her bag wisely. This is almost a good "hold" with the corner of the bag nestling into her crooked elbow, but she should be grasping the front corner with her right hand. The thief, in

92-1. grabs your handbag with his left hand, for he is being stealthy in his movements and a quick left-handed move is not as obvious.

92-2. Let the bag go. This holds his attention to keeping the bag from falling, and gives you the split second to start moving fast. Remember, if anything, he expects you to freeze, and clutch for the slipping bag.

92-3. Not moving your right much yet, reach over with your left hand and seize his left wrist, now following up with both hands, and

92-4. pull his arm forward, and 92-5. straight up, over your own head, while you shift right,

92-6. so you can pull it over your left shoulder.

92-7. Butt with your back and bend, throwing him over your left shoulder. This is another version of the "Flying Mare", picture 80-3 (shown on page 16 of August issue),

Waist Embrace From the Rear

93-1. This aggressive Romeo embraces you with his left hand and bends your head back with his right hand.

93-2. With your right fist hit his embracing hand down, at same time grabbing his right wrist with your left hand. The down hit will have freed you so that you can—

93-3. turn sharply to left, raising his right hand over your head (you have ducked down a bit) pulling his hand straight away from your neck. This is an extremely good idea, and he will probably not expect so much



and will leave the thief quite uninterested in your pocket-book.



action. Now, hit him with your right elbow in the stomach and jaw.

93-4. Follow up with Edge-of-hand Blow to neck, and

93-5. blow to temple that should dampen Romeo's ardor. If you are a "Lady Cop" you will have time now

to draw, and pick Romeo up for a masher charge.

Under Arm Hold From Rear

94-1. This masher comes from the rear, as shown.

94-2. Stick both thumbs under his little fingers (pitting your strong thumbs against his weakest finger, and it will work!)

94-3. Quickly pull his fingers and arms wide apart.

94-4. Let go of your left finger hold, but turn fast to your right and twist his finger . . .

94-5. to the right until he turns





92-4

92-5



92-6

92-7



93-1



93-2



93-3



93-4



93-5

DO YOU KNOW HOW to recover a drowned body

Perhaps *today* there is no need of knowing the procedure of recovering a drowned body, but if there are ponds or water in your vicinity—it is well to be prepared. 98% of the police profession's tool is "know how."



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94-6. and you stand all the way in back of him, pulling his fingers and arm up. (Remember, you keep twisting his finger by turning right around behind him.)

94-7. Hit him hard with the edge of your free left hand. (See Key #6 in the first Chapter, page 11, August 1953 LAW AND ORDER).



State police show a Connecticut motorist how to use flares.*

* Demonstration arranged by cooperation Natl. Safety Council, Conn. State Police and Motor Vehicle Bureau, Action Casualty & Supply Co. and Alfred Mosley of Harvard School of Public Health.

IN SPITE OF all the precautions a motorist may take in checking the mechanical fitness of his automobile, it is still possible for him to become involved in an accident. It is then that he realizes that highway emergency flares are important safety guards—as much so as are the blow-out proof tires he has on his car.

On a well-traveled road, late one rainy night, a motorist was driving at 40 miles per hour. From out of the darkness, a deer darted across the road. The driver stepped hard on his brakes. The car went into a skid and he lost control. The car hit a tree and caromed back on the road. Thrown out of the car, the motorist struck the pavement and felt a sharp pain in his shoulder. Despite the faintness and pain he was experiencing he had the presence of mind to crawl back into the car and reach for the flares in the glove compartment.

He made his way back to the road ten feet from the car, pulled the cap and lightly scratched the head of the flare. A bright red light illumined the blackness of the night. The motorist then lost consciousness and fell to the roadway about a foot from the flare.

The next car to pass stopped and that motorist was able to set the happy ending to the story in motion. Without the flare, the second car, in all probability would have collided with the first, and might easily have killed the disabled driver.

Red flare lights have a double purpose. They are bright warning lights, indicating possible danger ahead; they also provide light for changing tires or making car repairs at night. The flares, made by the Standard Railway Fusee Corp., are available in three sizes which burn for 15, 20, or 30 minutes depending on the size. Each has the self-contained friction cap which provides

instantaneous ignition. The brilliant red flame is not affected by wind, rain, or snow.

The story related at the beginning of this article is not unusual, in that motorists all over the country are discovering how important it is to have emergency flares in their cars.

An unfortunate incident might be cited to illustrate what happened on a poorly lit highway when a patrolman was investigating a head-on collision of two cars. While he was filling in his report, a third car came along, smashing into the other two cars and the patrol car, seriously injuring the officer. The need for a flare is obvious.

Red Warning Flares, that are now available for motorists, have a history of more than 50 years. For the past half century, the "Fourth of July Red" flares, called "Fusees," have been used on railroads. These torches have been improved to keep pace with the march of progress. The original "Fusee" was ignited by a match in much the same manner one would light a fire cracker. The friction device was added to eliminate the use of matches.

Red on Black

An Equipment Story

The tube, or outside container, is made of laminated kraft paper impregnated with paraffin wax to resist moisture. The principal component of the composition is strontium nitrate which produces the red light when burned in combination with oxidizing agents and other ingredients.

The operation for handling the flare is simple. The first step is to pull the tape over the top of the cap, which peels off much like the cellophane from a cigarette pack. Then the cap should be removed and the head of the "Fusees" should be placed against the scratch surface of the cap. The scratch should be done lightly, with an outward motion away from the body. It is important to remember that the flare must point away from the face and body at all times.

Because a prevention is always better than a cure, "Fusees" in an emergency provide vital warnings of impending danger. When a bright red flare breaks through the night's darkness at the scene of an accident, the halted motorist as well as those coming toward him

(Continued on Page 17)

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Calif., have made available an auto-photo guide booklet, which contains pictures of more than 290 cars along with their motor and serial numbers location, as well as a guide to various vehicle code regulations.

The paper-covered booklet, 3 1/2 x 5 inches, (\$1.50) fits into the officer's pocket for handy reference. The "Police Auto-Photo Guide" may be carried into the field to be used as a memory refresher for the officer asked by radio to look for a year and make vehicle he may not be able to remember. Further, a witness may be able to identify the "get-away" car by sight but not by make. However, if the officer shows him the auto-photo guide, he can pick out the car from the pictures.

The booklet is offered at 20% discount to law enforcement personnel and agencies may obtain discounts on orders over 100 copies. For further in-

formation contact the manufacturer or circle No. 54 on the Readers' Service Card.

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Red on Black (from Page 16)

and those passing him, have the assurance that there will be no additional damages carelessly afflicted because of lack of visibility. For further information circle No. 55 on Readers Service Card.

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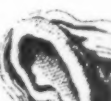
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WHEN BRUCE WEATHERLY came to Madison, he found himself in an entirely new environment. Having served as Chief of Police of San Antonio, Texas, a town that is one of the toughest in the South, he found being Chief of Madison, sometimes referred to as the "city of the good life," presented a different picture from a law enforcement standpoint.

Location and crime rate may differ, but the need for Chief Weatherly's talents in administration and department modernization remain the same. He brought to Madison the same efficiency and organizational ability that distinguished him in San Antonio.

Weatherly is a native of San Antonio. When he came to Madison he left behind a record of law enforcement that began in 1941 when he started his police duty in the basement, so to speak, as a lowly police cadet (not even a rookie). He was only 30 when he became Chief, making him possibly the youngest chief of any large city in the country.

During his tenure as Chief in Texas, Weatherly worked hard at putting his house in order. Fortunately, the newspapers were behind him. The *San Antonio Express*, for example, conducted a daily campaign to promote closer relationship between the public and the police. The effectiveness of Weatherly's public relations drive was demonstrated when an "open house" was held at police headquarters. Over 5000 people streamed through the Chief's office before being conducted on a comprehensive tour of the department. Since the last stop included a magic show by two officers and free soda pop, even the kiddies termed the day a success!

But it took more than good public relations to clean up San Antonio. Among the many innovations, the most far-reaching was a major move in housing which resulted in uniformed police and detective divisions being placed in the same building. The move corrected a long-standing situation which bred friction and lack of cooperation in the department. When the entire physical plant was

Chiefly Chatter

Bruce Weatherly

Chief of Police, Madison, Wisconsin
by Earl B. Dutton

painted, cleaned and modernized, the department's dignity and morale received a needed boost.

Weatherly, who has risen through the ranks of patrolman, detective, sergeant of detectives of burglary detail, positions on the robbery detail and vice squads and served as Deputy Chief of Detectives and Inspector of Police, attended the F.B.I. National Academy in 1945. Because of his high rank on national competitive examinations, he was selected as Chief of Police in Wisconsin's capitol city.

"I don't know of a better place in which to raise a family," says Weatherly. He finds the university town a good influence on character, especially children's character. Weatherly likes living among quiet, intelligent people who inhabit a college town. His 11 year old daughter is perhaps the most Madisonized of all.

A Civil Defense Liaison Officer of the Wisconsin Civil Air Patrol, Weatherly is a member of Rotary International and is active in other civic organizations. Seated behind his desk one would take him to be a business magnate.

In Madison Weatherly finds time for hunting and fishing; but his favorite past time is puttering around a large, 50 year old home he bought several years ago. As he aptly expressed it, "This isn't a house, it's a career!" But life hasn't always been so peaceful for Weatherly as it is now. Back in San Antonio part of his life looks like the script for a western movie.

On December 12, 1943, in answer to a call at the "Lucky 13" bar, Weatherly nearly met his demise. Entering the bar, he found a man lying on the floor. Another man, holding a pistol, stood over his victim. Weatherly order the man to surrender.

Instead, the man open fired, wounding Weatherly. The detective returned the fire five-fold. In true movie fashion the assailant fired one more shot which lodged in the ceiling, then fell to the floor dead.

Six months later, Weatherly had another narrow brush with death. Detective Mike Ellis, Weatherly's partner and boyhood friend, accompanied Weatherly to the home of a woman who had been shot. While they were getting out of the patrol car, a man fired on them from some bushes, wounding Weatherly. As Ellis ran up the front steps the assailant shot and killed him. The killer then shot himself.

The death of Ellis broke up a partnership whose record of arrests and case "clearances" has never been equalled in San Antonio.

On January 1, 1949, Weatherly was made Chief of Police in Madison. While it doesn't present the same

(Continued on Page 20)

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Minifon is light in the pocket, invisible in use, trouble-free in operation and incredibly sensitive to the slightest sound. "Takes down" conversations, statements, reports, on-the-spot interviews, memoranda, etc. Saves time, trouble and expense of laborious written reports, and always remembers what human memories forget.

The magnetic wire recordings are permanent, but may be easily erased and the wire used over again. They can be mailed as letters. Minifon plays them back through its own headphones or through any radio speaker, and there is a playback control for a typist.

Minifon is an imported instrument of highest-precision manufacture and is available in the U. S. only through Geiss-America. Leather case, stethoscope-type headphones, lapel-type microphone and wrist watch mike are available with every Minifon set. Two simple switches control all recording and playback processes. Minifon is an unimaginable aid to all dictating-transcribing systems and to all methods of research.

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CIRCLE #56 ON READERS SERVICE CARD

Chiefly Chatter (Continued from Page 18)
problems of San Antonio, Madison, being the site of both the state capitol and the University of Wisconsin, poses a unique problem in policing.

Law enforcement men in a college town have to go about their work with more tact than is ordinarily used, says Weatherly. It is of utmost importance that college students who are our future leaders respect law enforcement agencies and see them in a favorable light. Weatherly impresses his men with the idea that no strong-arm stuff goes in a college town.

Himself a college man—Texas A and M—Weatherly has lectured at the University of Wisconsin on aspects of police administration.

Weatherly is a member of the Executive Board and of the Traffic Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He is also chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association and a member of the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory Board.

Chief Weatherly began making changes in his department soon after his arrival in Madison. A complete survey of the department's records was made and a central record system, the first one in the department, was established.

Also put into effect was a three months pre-service training course for police recruits, replacing the former method of having a newly-hired officer attempt his own police education merely by working with more experienced men.

A 30 week per year, in-service training program was established.

University educated policewomen are now assigned to a newly created Crime Prevention Bureau.

To adequately police Madison's many lakes, officers

using modern, high-powered cruisers, daily patrol the lakes.

These and many more advances have helped establish Madison as one of the most crime-free cities in the nation.

What, today, is the personality of Bruce Weatherly? The citizen presenting a problem or a grievance, will encounter earnest politeness coupled with a direct, intent attitude. He will also find himself being granted a courteous, respectful reception. If Weatherly does not display jocularity, neither does he display irritability or impatience.

The police officer knows to expect stern discipline and a strictly business attitude from Weatherly in all police matters. He knows, too, that he will find Weatherly, apart from his role as Chief, a relaxed and humorous companion.

Running an efficient police department and dealing daily with myriad citizen problems is not a laughing matter to the Chief. His business is a serious one and he conducts it in just that manner.

As proud as he may be of his department, Weatherly realizes that his men have been operating under the handicap of inadequate headquarters. Emerging from the drawing boards, however, are new police headquarters. During the past two years, Weatherly has visited many of the nation's most modern police buildings, seeking advice on the most desirable police department planning. These findings have been incorporated in Madison's proposed headquarters. Weatherly believes that an excellent department operating under ideal working conditions will be an unbeatable combination.

With ever an eye toward the future, Bruce Weatherly is finding in Madison the opportunity to put into practice the basic principles of his life—dedicated service to the law enforcement fraternity.

Book Reviews

by David O. Moreton

Cell 2455 Death Row

by Caryl Chessman

Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York 1954
361 p. 21 cm (octavo) \$3.95.

Library of Congress Catalog Card
Number 54-8475.

This is a story written by Caryl Chessman, a man who has run the gamut of crime from juvenile detention homes and reform school to death row of San Quentin. Quoting Chessman "My story, 'Cell 2455, Death Row', has been written for one purpose only

—because its author is both haunted and angered by the knowledge that his society needlessly persists in confounding itself in dealing with the monstrous twin problem of what to do about crime and what to do with criminals. I plead, consequently, the case of the criminally damned and doomed. It is time their voice was heard and understood."

There were a number of passages from this work that have provoked much profound thought and when read by friends in the fields of sociology and teaching started discussions that ran long into the night. Some of these passages I quote in the hope that they will evoke additional comment and a desire to read this remarkable document.

"Unwittingly, the citizen who clamors for more and severer laws, bigger and tougher jails and prisons, harsher punishments is crime's most successful recruiting officer, for his loud voice is always heard and his heavy hand felt by the young rebel who invari-

ably reacts against that voice and hand with increased hostility. There must be laws and law enforcement, of course. But society must understand that the delinquent who worships toughness, and who mistakenly equates that toughness with lawlessness, will never live within the law, tractably, at peace with his fellows, simply because of a fear of consequences, however dire. Society must understand, too, that it is considerably cheaper, more humane and more practical to salvage the potential young criminal than it is to destroy his spirit or so harden it that he turns into a professional badman and killer."

"I have told here the story of my life for the first time, and my purpose in telling it is not to try to justify or to excuse what I have done. Perhaps my actions cannot be justified. They perhaps cannot be excused. But surely they can be understood, and a large social significance derived from them."

(Continued on Page 21)

Traffic Gloves

One of the perpetual problems of the police officer is keeping his white gloves clean. To remedy this, **Westbury Sales Co., Ltd.**, 580-5th Avenue, New York, N. Y., has designed and produced dirt and rain resistant white leather gloves that may be wiped clean with a damp cloth.



The gloves are lined with 100% wool lining, so they may be used in the colder months. They are available in all sizes for men and women. For further information, contact the manufacturer or circle No. 57 on the Readers Service Card.

Trouble Light

Carpenter Manufacturing Co., 156 Master-Light Bldg., Boston 45, Somerville, Mass., announce the F-5 Portlite series of hand carried search lights for police use. These lamps contain a special "two speed" bulb which allows 24 consecutive hours of moderate work light or 8 to 10 hours when used as a powerful search light. Type F-5S

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for your thoughts and experiences!

For every article published on our new "TRAFFIC" page, we will reward the writer with \$25.00.

Here are the simple rules: In 800 to 1000 words tell us the traffic problem and how you and your department went about solving it. Send us two pictures (good snapshots will do) showing the "before" and "after" of the problem. Send them to:

Editor

LAW AND ORDER Magazine
1475 Broadway New York 36, N. Y.

has the addition of a built in flasher on the low filament. Type FS-5 contains, in addition, a red warning light in the rear of the handle.

All lamps in this series are built of



aluminum and brass with chrome plating to eliminate failure caused by rusting. Snap on red lenses are also available.

For further information regarding prices and other type lamps, contact the manufacturer or circle No. 58 on the Readers Service Card.

Power Megaphone

A power megaphone for effective crowd control during riots, disasters and parades, etc., is available from **Audio Equipment Co.**, 805 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

The new Audio Hailer is a small unit, weighing 5 pounds, with batteries, designed for one-hand operation. Its power is developed by a vacuum-tube amplifier built into the speaker housing, which provides sufficient amplification to magnify the human voice 1,000 times.



Audio Hailer is weatherproof, of rugged construction, and finished in bronze hammertone. Up to 5,000 ten-second messages may be given without battery change.

For further information contact the company or circle No. 59 on the enclosed Readers Service Card.

Catalog of Antennas

The Antenna Specialists Co., 12435 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio has issued a 6 page catalog describing approved and accepted mobile communication and ground plane antennas available from stock. The company offers specialized production antennas designed exclusively for two-way radio communications. A guarantee covering the characteristics of its antenna rod is an innovation



announced in the illustrated catalog, which is available by writing directly to the company or by circling No. 60 on the Readers Service Card.

Book Review

(Cont'd from P. 20)

"The story, in my opinion, clearly and forcefully demonstrates this important fact: The ultimate development of an antisocial personality is invariably the end result of the impact of a powerfully felt extrinsic forces upon the young mind or soul (call it what you will)."

"As well, I believe the story demonstrates, with equal force and clarity, the fact that even those who, as adults, violently menace society do not spring full grown from Hell. They are a result of a complex called environment. They were young once, and something happened to them. They gave and give society ample warning of what to expect. The danger signals are always flashed."

As I read Cell 2455 Death Row the author struck me as a person having a fine mind, capable and intelligent. The insight displayed in his overall analysis of the problem is extraordinary, it is only hoped that this analysis will be read with understanding and without prejudice by those who can convert his (Chessman's) thoughts into constructive remedies for the problem.

Chessman's story does not mince words nor does it beg; it makes a plea for serious thought and understanding of an acknowledged difficult and perplexing problem. He has written with clarity and sincerity a true life study that is excellent and much needed.



LEE E.
LAWDER

From the Editor

As a contrast, the society that has only a few workers and an overload of "sit around and criticize" members can never make any real progress.

Behind every organization is an individual who is the leader. He is the "spark plug" who sets the wheels in motion. Not everyone is born with the necessary qualities for this man's job. However, a good executive either acquires those qualities or else surrounds himself with the necessary special talent required to do every job.

Except for its size, an entire community is no different from a giant organization. The more people work for its welfare, the more it progresses.

It is the police chief's job to be concerned with the welfare and safety of all his citizens. He can talk to leaders of the community and have them set in motion the plans for townsfolk participation in activities for the good of the entire community. Every town and city has different groups that can contribute to the betterment of their community.

The P.T.A., for instance, can take over the process of bicycle registration; the Chamber of Commerce can operate a parking campaign; service groups can make the town *pedestrian-safety* conscious. An inter-town competitive sports program for youngsters can be sponsored by church groups. The town library can organize reading clubs and discussion groups. Then, there are Garden Clubs and Woman Clubs and many other organizations whose co-operation will help a community better itself.

All of these clubs and projects aid in developing a civic pride. And where people are proud of their town, they obey the laws and ordinances. Although the police may be far in the background in these projects, they can be the motivation force that initiates the various programs which will add up to providing a town in which people live and work together in safety and in harmony. The Chief, or his representative, should accept every possible invitation to appear, and even to speak at meetings of civic-social groups, not only to present the practical view points of the Department, but also to prove the importance of co-ordinating town and police objectives.



by S. E. Rink

Conferences on Drug Addiction Among Adolescents. Sponsored by the Committee on Public Health Relations of The New York Academy of Medicine, with the assistance of The Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, The Blakiston Company, New York, 1953. (\$4.00) Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 53-7876.

An unusual book, the "Conferences on Drug Addiction Among Adolescents" is actually the report, word for word, of two conferences held in New York on the topic of Drug Addiction Among Adolescents. The report, in the words of Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, Medical Director of The Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, "illustrates the broadening concept of health and emphasizes the urgent need for more effective co-operation between the wide variety of professions and agencies which have

indicated a concern and responsibility in the problem of drug addiction."

The participants in the conference were drawn from various branches of the medical and law professions, social and welfare services, educational and therapeutic organizations and law enforcement agencies. There was a free exchange of ideas among those participating as recorded in the report. Although no clear-cut solution to the problem resulted from the conference, what developed was "a much clearer recognition that drug addiction among adolescents must be seen, not as a problem of moral degeneracy, nor merely as a failure of law enforcement, but rather as one symptom of the serious deprivations suffered by many children living in large and crowded cities."

Much discussion was devoted to recognizing signs of drug addiction and various opinions were expressed concerning possible treatments and cures. The secretive nature of the drug user, the lack of knowledge of how to cope with him, as well as the lack of funds necessary to attempt his cure and the dubious success of any cure were some of the problems.

There were large areas of disagreement among the various authorities: but each one had several constructive suggestions to offer to combat or at least halt the increasing problem. One idea, of special interest to law enforcement officers, was to "dry up the supply of drugs and keep it dry." While this is not easy to accomplish, it is easier, cheaper, and more effective than trying to rehabilitate thousands of youngsters whose lives are being ruined by the use of drugs.

Drug addiction is usually thought of as a problem peculiar to large cities. However, with the number of drug addicts climbing the way it has been the past few years, it will not be long before a great number of communities will be feeling the adverse influence caused by addicts.

The "Conferences on Drug Addiction Among Adolescents" provides interesting reading material for the law enforcement officer. It is to the officer's advantage to gain familiarity with the subject of drug addiction, especially with reference to juveniles, where the increase in users has shocked the adult world.

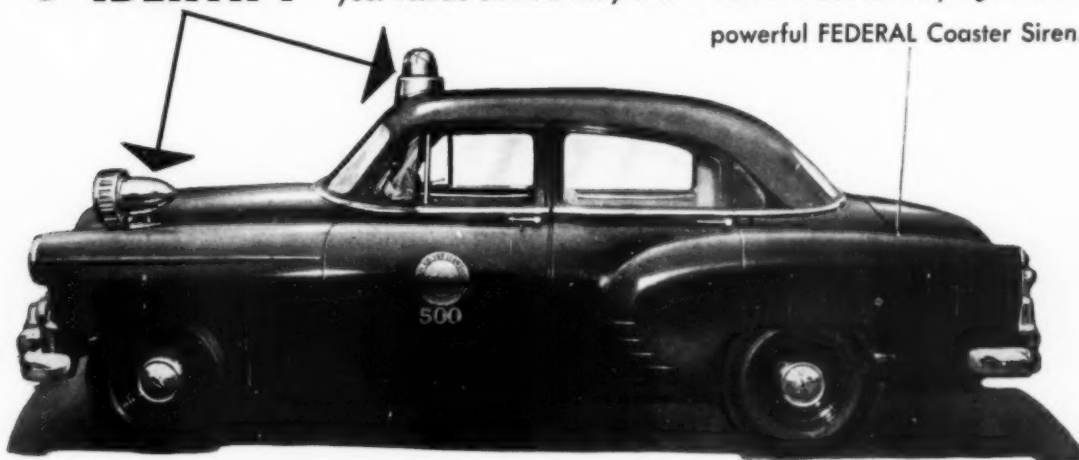
Law and Order

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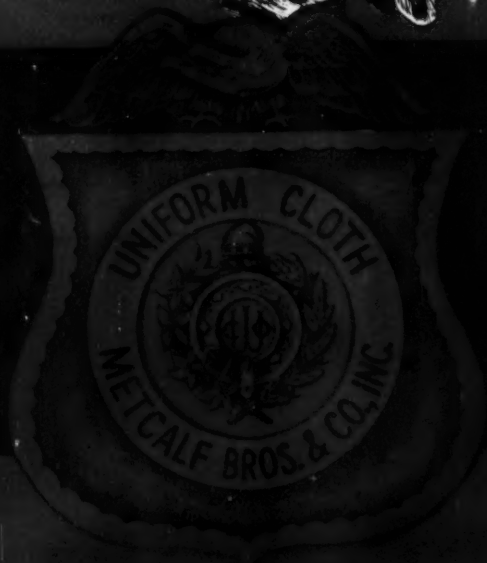
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